

From the Philadelphia Saturday Post.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

#### THIRTY DAYS LATER.

After we had gone to press, an express brought to Philadelphia the announcement of the Cambria's arrival, with thirty days later intelligence.—We stop the press to announce the chief items of news, leaving details for next week's edition.

The meeting of Parliament, and the Queen's speech, and the remarks of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell in relation to the foreign affairs of Great Britain, particularly with the United States, give a very favorable complexion to the Oregon question. Sir Robert Peel and Lord John condemn the course pursued by Mr. Pakenham on the Oregon question, particularly his refusal of the offer of Mr. Buchanan, without submitting it to the consideration of his Government.

Lord John Russell is decidedly opposed to the increase of the army and navy of Great Britain, and says that the only need of any increase is the increase in the possession of that government. The reduction of duties on American produce proposed by Sir Robert Peel, meets with much favor, and is expected to increase the business of the manufacturing districts very much.

The accounts of the various markets are of the most favorable character, and cannot but have a very favorable effect upon the prices of American produce in our markets.

The London Money Market was rather tight, and the quotations for stocks tended downwards.

Sir Robert Peel has brought his new commercial policy before Parliament. Willmer & Smith's Times says: "The new scheme embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free trade—repudiates all protection for commerce, manufactures, and agriculture; admits corn, duty free, at the end of three years, with a scale which will probably oscillate between four and six shillings per quarter, and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever."

The British ministry proposes to reduce the duties on many articles exported from America to England, as follows:

	Previous duty.	Reduced to
Bacon	14s per cwt	Free
Beef, fresh	8s per cwt	Free
Beef, salted	8s per cwt	Free
Hides	16s per load	Free
Hay	2s per lb	Free
Meal	8s per cwt	Free
Pork	8s per cwt	Free
Buckwheat	15s per cwt	1s per quarter
Candles—Tallow	10s per cwt	5s per cwt
Cheese	10s 6d per cwt	5s per cwt
Clocks	20 per cent	10 per cent
Hams	14s per cwt	7s per cwt
Hops	90s per cwt	45s per cwt
Indian Corn	heavy duty	1s per quarter
Rice	6s per cwt	1s per quarter
Tallow	3s 2d per cwt	1s per cwt

Provisions.—Lard is more inquired after, at improved prices. Hams are scarce, and more inquired after. American Beef is selling to a fair extent; considerable arrivals are expected.—Not much doing in Pork.

THIEF CATCHER.—An exchange paper gives a description of the contrivance which Banker Rothschild, of London, has upon the door of his vault to prevent incursions of thieves to his "pile." It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and we suppose if the fact of its existence were generally known, his money bags would be perfectly safe. If a person attempts the lock, or tampers with it in the slightest degree, an iron hand and arm is thrust out from the door, clenching the offender and holds him motionless in its iron embrace while at the same instant a bell is struck in a room overhead occupied by a watchman, giving him notice that his presence is required below. Should the watch not get down to the assistance and release of the wretch held by the iron arm in 15 minutes time, then a blunderbuss is discharged into the body of the trespasser. Thus he is mercifully allowed fifteen minutes grace to reflect upon the enormity of his offence. We were told, that a few years since, a man was caught by the iron nippers, and the watchman came to his relief only two minutes before the blunderbuss would have been discharged.

Too True.—An African preacher, speaking from "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"—mentioned, among other things, that many lose their souls by being too charitable! Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measure, at his saying, he very emphatically repeated it, and then proceeded to explain his meaning—

"Many people," said he, "attend meeting, hear the sermon, and when it is over, they proceed to divide it among the congregation: this part was for that man, that part for that woman; such denunciations are for such persons; these threats for you sinners—and so they give way the whole sermon, and keep none for themselves!"

We are gratified to learn that the small note bill received a signal defeat in the Senate of Virginia, on Friday last; the vote was 11 for and 20 against it. That was a go-by sure enough.—Argus.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Post.

## TERRIBLE STORM.

### SIXTY LIVES LOST.

Most awful gale known for years—More than a dozen vessels stranded on the Jersey Coast—Nearly half a million dollars damage!

The gale of Saturday night and Sunday morning, was the most terrible one experienced on our coast for many years. About sixty lives have been lost in one wreck-master's district on the Jersey Coast, and the amount of property lost is not yet fully ascertained; but enough is known to say that a quarter of a million of dollars will fall upon the insurers of New York, from this gale.

The wind, through the afternoon of Saturday, had been light, and a large fleet of inward-bound vessels was crowding everything to get into New York bay. At nine o'clock, it commenced to blow a reefing breeze; it soon made two reefs necessary; close reefs quickly followed, and by eleven o'clock, scarcely any vessel could carry more sail than enough to lie to with. The force of the gale was from E. N. E., but it shifted, for a moment at a time, to every point of the compass. It was impossible to claw offshore; an attempt to scud was to end only in stranding, and lying to was a hopeless effort, and beyond the endurance of canvass, rigging, or spars.

As a proof of the force of the gale we may instance the fact of the New York pilot boat, Mary Ellen, which caught the gale fifty miles at sea, and having unsuccessfully tried every effort to keep an offing was forced at last to go ashore. Her crew, when they saw shipwreck inevitable, boldly determined to beach their craft themselves; and fortunately landed her where she can be easily launched. All hands were saved.

The most melancholy wreck is that of the ship John Minturn, Captain Starke, which sailed from New Orleans on the 27th ult., for New York, having on board five cabin passengers, besides the captain's wife, son and daughter, with twenty seamen from the ship Cherokee, who were coming home after her loss. The John Minturn struck on Squan Beach about three o'clock in the morning. She sheered broadside to the beach, and heeled off shore. The captain, his wife, children, five cabin passengers, and others of the two crews, amounting in number to twenty-eight persons, perished, and among them the second officer, Mr. Sturgis. Seven persons escaped in the boat, but some of them have broken limbs. The following is the list of her cabin passengers:—Mr. Kohler and lady, Mrs. Stark Mr. J. Leeds, Capt. Babcock, Messrs. Levy and Baker. The names of the rest we have not yet been able to obtain. The ship and cargo are both insured.

The schooner Pioneer, from Brandywine, bound to New Heaven, with a cargo of corn and flour, struck at about the same time, and all on board perished. The vessel is a total loss. The cargo will be saved, but is scattered along the beach. About twelve o'clock the schooner Alabama, from Philadelphia, struck the sands of Squan Beach, New Jersey, about twenty miles south of the Highland lights. The crew are saved. At one o'clock the schooner Register, of and from Newbern, struck. All were saved but one passenger, who is supposed to have been crushed to death. The Swedish bark Lotty which sailed for Antwerp on Friday, also got ashore, and the Captain, D'Haen, and mate, were lost. She has gone to pieces. She had a cargo of grain. The crew were saved. The bark New Jersey, Lewis, from Savannah, is also ashore, and has gone to pieces—believed all saved. The schooner Arkansas, Pierce, from Elizabeth City, for New York, with a cargo of corn, was ashore on Deal Beach. One man lost.

A vessel, supposed to be the bark New Haven, bound to N. Haven, from a port in the West Indies, is ashore at Stratford Point.

Two other ships, names not yet known, are said to be ashore below the John Minturn. One of these, it was feared, was the Orleans, Capt. Sears, but she is safe in port, having rode out the gale off Sandy Hook. The ships Tonquin, from China; New York, from Charlestown; and H. Allen, from Charlestown, have also arrived safe, having experienced no damage. A large number of brigs and schooners, mostly belonging to the coasting trade, have also made port in safety.

It is feared that many vessels are ashore near Barnegat, Little Egg Harbor, Great Egg Harbor and at Absecon Beach. From these districts news will be expected with great anxiety.

The district of Squan is under the charge of one of the most energetic and humane wreck-masters on the coast, who has great experience. Since the Barnegat pirates were broken up, there are few robberies, and the wreckers are daring in saving lives. John S. Foreman is the wreck-master.

The wreck-master writes, that he never saw or heard of such an appalling scene as the beach presents from Squan Inlet, for many miles south. It is strewn with boxes, bales, water-casks, trunks, goods, wearing-apparel, broken spars, and the dead bodies, and as there

are but three houses on the beach, built of wrecked wood, the privations and sufferings of those who did survive, must have been horrible.

The gale to the eastward of New York was also terribly severe: everywhere it is considered the severest snow-storm that has visited us since the great storm of 1831. At Boston, the gale began at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning,—about twelve hours later than in Philadelphia. The vessels in that quarter do not seem to have suffered as much as those off New York.—We hear authentically of only two wrecks. The schooner Harriett, of Portland went ashore on Chelsea beach. She will be a total loss; the crew saved themselves by a surf skiff, otherwise all hands would have perished. The schooner Louisa Beaton, Cushman, of and from New Bedford, for New York, went ashore on the south side of Great Gull Island, on Sunday at one o'clock, at high water, and bilged. Her cargo consisted of one thousand bbls. sperm oil, and 20,000 lbs. bone. Crew saved.

From the Philadelphia Keystone.

### OUR COUNTRY'S PROSPECTS.

There has never been a period in the history of this Union, more important than the present. Hitherto we have progressed silently and steadily. For a time, war shook our habits, but the peace which followed animated us to increased action. Domestic political difficulties were finally adjusted by the mighty influences of the people.—For the last few years our advancement has been prodigious. Now we have assumed a position in the world which is regarded with no little wonder by all sister nations. The time was when round the family hearth of nations, we were looked upon as a founding. Now we are beheld as an eldest son. The patrimony of liberty and republicanism the world over, of right belongs to us. America is the heir of all the glory and happiness and success of a free and enlightened government. Our position is an all-important one. Christendom regards us with feelings of respect, because we have a powerful influence over the destiny of the world.

Our grain, our raw materials, our labor, our commerce, our people, our institutions, our laws, our country, our position, our resources, and our patriots, are elements too powerful to be disregarded,—therefore it is, that we can claim to exercise a commanding moral influence, at least, in the affairs of mankind. In a word, our country and her prospects are absorbing subjects of contemplation to all who feel an interest in the future. At home and abroad these subjects are receiving increased attention.

Our present relations with foreign powers have a deep concern in our future. England and Mexico are assuming somewhat hostile relations towards us, and it requires firmness and devotion to the right, to meet and settle the subject matter of these causes of unfriendly feelings.

To a country of the character of the United States, war is neither to be sought or avoided. To our people, it is a matter of little concern with whom our duty requires us to contend. We are as ready to meet our enemies under the British as the Mexican flag. History proves this—it requires no new evidence of the fact.

If the English government think that we have any fear of England's powers, she will find a mistake—a discovery which was made at Lexington, Saratoga, and Yorktown. If Mexico for a moment suspects that she can trifle with us, we have but to point to San Jacinto and Alamo—both of which fights were made by our people, and the victories were attained by the blood of citizens of the United States.

Fear is unknown to our people.—The only fear as a nation we have ever entertained, is the fear to do wrong. Therefore, we should look to the future, with a single eye to the greatest advantages of our whole Union, and the cause of our country's honor.

A nation that attempts to act with perfidy towards us, should be promptly punished—but in fair, honest, though erroneous, dealing, we should be tranquil but firm. "Nothing but what is clearly right" is our principle of action, but for the right no concessions.

We make these remarks, at this time, because we desire that the momentous question now before Congress, should be considered with deliberation, and acted upon in wisdom—that no excitement should mislead or govern—but that, in whatever is done, our country should be first considered, and her prospects neither impaired or injured by any vacillation in the cause of her honor.

In war, the people must do the fighting—as in peace they must be looked to, for the real benefit of the whole; and in either event, our country's prospects are worthy of the deepest solicitude in her councils.

The first newspaper printed in North America was issued at Boston, in April 1704. It was a Government journal solely, and published by the Postmaster. Philadelphia claims the next honor, in 1719. In New York no paper was published until 1725.

## THE WAR UPON THE CURRENCY.

The war upon the currency of the constitution was commenced soon after the adoption of that charter of our rights by those who did not believe in the capacity of man for self government, and who were not satisfied in the enjoyment of equal privileges with the rest of their fellow men. The attack was made by those who desired rights and privileges above those enjoyed by the whole people in common; and who being debarred by the constitution from obtaining and enjoying the prerogatives of a feudal aristocracy, turned their anxious gaze upon an aristocracy founded on banking institutions, and moneyed corporations, as the next best blessing to their first aim, and perhaps the surest stepping stone to the privilege of riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry.

To aid them in their efforts a clamor was raised that there was not gold and silver enough in the world to answer the purposes of business; and that paper must be substituted. The same clamor is still kept up; and it is not a little remarkable with what coolness those rag barons now turn round and charge those who oppose their unjust privileges, with making war upon the currency. War upon the currency, indeed! As well might they, as they virtually do, claim that bank notes are exclusively the currency—the only currency! They have made them so, and by substituting them have banished nearly all the gold and silver out of the hands of the people, as a circulating medium.

The Democracy of Ohio are now striving to restore the constitutional currency to the people, and how are they met in their honest efforts? By being branded as *distructives*. As wishing to destroy what? The institutions of our country, as the unconstitutional, rotten and corrupt banks are now termed. What recklessness! What hopeless madness! What a glaring, and daring perversion of sense, and the meaning of words! Do we look to the banks to protect us in our lives and property? Are they the source of liberty and equality? Or will they preserve to us and our posterity the enjoyment of those rights for which our fathers perilled their lives and poured out their blood like water? Will the banks take up arms and defend us against the invasion of foreign enemies, or will they avenge us against the wrongs and outrages by which we are daily threatened?

What then are the great benefits derived from the banks, which we enjoy? We will answer. It is the privilege of being swindled by their expansions and contractions, and robbed of our hard earnings by their explosions. The privilege of being deluded by the shadow for the substance of the thing; because as general Jackson says, "It is one of the GREAT TEST HUMBUGS ever attempted to be imposed upon a people, that there is not specie enough in the world to answer ALL the necessary wants of the community."—And it has been shown, by the reports of the banks, that there is more gold and silver in the country, by some fifty millions, than there is bank notes in circulation.

We have far more confidence in the forecast and disinterestedness of such men as Gen. Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, and others of the greatest men of our country, than we have in the interested clamors of all the bankers, and their friends united. The first were impelled by the purest motives of patriotism—the latter are instigated by selfishness, and interest only.—Stark County Democrat.

## BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO.

The citizens of Cincinnati and those of Covington Ky., on the opposite shore, have in contemplation the building of a bridge across the river. Some of them have written to Mr. Reibling on the subject, and we find in the Cincinnati Union, the following extract from his reply to the letter:

"A Wire Suspension Bridge can be constructed at Cincinnati, which would span the Ohio in one single arch, leave the river entirely unobstructed, form a perfectly safe communication with the Kentucky side at all seasons of the year, give the best paying stock, and at the same time, a great ornament to the city, and one of the most remarkable works of modern Engineering. A span of 1200 feet, (which I believe is the width of the river at the contemplated site) is perfectly practicable, and far within safe limits of the capacity of well-constructed Wire Cables. The size of the cables, and other means applied, must of course be in proportion. The distance from the ends of the approaches to the centre of the river, would be sufficient to admit a gentle ascent of, say 40 feet. Add to this the height of the abutments of, say from 50 to 60 feet, and you have a height of 90 to 100 feet, above the river, sufficient to clear steamboats at a high stage of water.

If economy were a great object, two piers might be resorted to, for the support of a centre span, of 6 to 700 feet, and two end spans of lesser dimensions. But, for one would say, do not obstruct "La bella riviera"—there is but one in the world."

## THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD, OHIO:

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### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

GO-V. B. PALMER is our agent for receiving and receiving for subscriptions and advertisements in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston. Business entrusted to him for this office will receive prompt attention.

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FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,  
DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

### BANKS AND BANKING.

"I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a voice in your Legislature it would have been given decidedly AGAINST A PAPER EMISSION, upon the general principles of its INUTILITY as a representative, and necessity of it as a medium. \* \* \* The necessity arising from the want of specie, is represented as GREATER THAN IT REALLY IS."—From Gen. Washington's letter to Thomas Stoeck, Feb. 19, 1787.

"I sincerely believe that BANKING INSTITUTIONS ARE MORE DANGEROUS THAN STANDING ARMIES."—Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, of Caroline, May 28, 1816.

IT IS ONE OF THE GREATEST HUMBUGS EVER ATTEMPTED TO BE IMPOSED UPON A PEOPLE THAT THERE IS NOT SPECIE ENOUGH IN THE WORLD TO ANSWER ALL THE NECESSARY WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY.—Gen. Jackson to Moses Dawson.

### UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF BANKS.

By reference to the first page of to-day's paper, our readers will find the opinions of President MADISON, on the tenth section of the first Article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that, no State shall "emit bills of credit."

If it were unconstitutional for the States to "emit bills of credit," immediately after the organization of the General Government under the Constitution, it is unconstitutional now, and a violation of the provisions of that instrument should not be suffered by the American people. How long will it be, if the people silently acquiesce in this undoubted violation of the Constitution, before another and more dangerous infringement of that instrument takes place? Daniel Webster, in a speech from which we have frequently quoted, says:—"Whether the States can constitutionally exercise this power, or delegate it to others, is a point which I do not intend, at present, either to concede or to argue. It is much to be hoped that no controversy on the point may ever become necessary." The people say a controversy may and has become necessary, and that they will no longer tamely submit to open and palpable violations of the Constitution of these United States.

In taking the high ground that our common banking institutions are unconstitutional, we are sustained by the opinions of our most eminent jurists. Judge STORY, in his *Abridged Commentaries* on the Constitution of the United States, speaking of the prohibition to "emit bills of credit," quotes the same paragraph, above referred to, as expressing President MADISON's opinions, and says that this language was "justified by that of almost every contemporary writer, and attested in its truth by facts, from which the mind involuntarily turns away at once with disgust and indignation." He further says: "It would seem to be obvious, that as the States are expressly prohibited from coining money, the prohibition would be wholly ineffectual, if they might create a paper currency and circulate it as money."

"What, then," says Judge STORY, "is the true meaning of the phrase 'bills of credit' in the constitution? In its enlarged, and perhaps in its literal sense, it may comprehend any instrument, by which a state engages to pay money at a future day (and of course, for which it obtains a present credit); and thus it would include a certificate given for money borrowed. But the language of the constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevented, which we know from the history of our country, equally limit the interpretation of the terms. The word 'emit' never employed in describing these contracts, by which a state binds itself to pay money at a future day for services actually rendered, or for money borrowed for present use. Nor are instruments, executed for such purposes, in common language denominated 'bills of credit.' To emit bills of credit conveys to the mind the idea of issuing paper, intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes, as money, which paper is redeemable at a future day. This is the sense, in which the terms of the constitution have been generally understood. The phrase (as we have seen) was well known, and generally used to indicate the paper currency, issued by the states during their colonial dependence. During the war of our revolution the paper currency issued by congress was constantly denominated, in the acts of that body, bills of credit; and the like appellation was applied to similar currency issued by the states. The phrase had thus acquired a determinate and appropriate meaning. At the time of the adoption of the constitution, the phrase was universally understood to signify a paper medium intended to circulate between individuals, and between government and individuals, for the ordinary purposes of society. Such a medium has always been liable to considerable fluctuation. Its value is continually changing; and these changes, often great and sudden, expose individuals to immense losses, are the sources of ruinous speculations, and destroy all proper confidence between man and man. In no country, more than our own, had these truths been felt in all their force. A more intense suffering, or more wide-spread ruin accompanied the system. It was, therefore, the object of the prohibition to cut up the whole mischief by the roots, because it had been deeply felt throughout all the states, and had deeply affected the prosperity of all. The object of the prohibition was not to prohibit the thing, when it bore a particular name; but to prohibit the thing, whatever form or name it might assume. If the words are not merely empty sound, the prohibition must comprehend the emission of any paper medium by a state government for the purposes of common circulation. It would be preposterous to suppose, that the constitution meant solemnly to prohibit an issue under one denomination, leaving the power complete to issue the same thing under another. It can never be seriously contended, that the constitution means to prohibit names, and not things; to deal with shadows, and to leave substance untouched. What would be the consequences of such a construction? That a very important act, by which great and ruinous mischief, and on that account forbidden by words the most appropriate for its description, might yet be performed by the substitution of a name. That the constitution, even in one of its vital provisions, might be openly evaded by giving a new name to an old thing. Call the thing a bill of credit, and it is prohibited. Call the same thing a certificate, and it is constitutional."

If the people become satisfied that banks are unconstitutional, can they longer tolerate them? Can they so far forget themselves, in their eager desire for gain, that they will trample under foot the sacred instrument? As well might they at once say that the Constitution is a dead letter, and disregard it in every particular.

## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The democratic Editorial publishing committee, at Columbus, are publishing a work, in numbers of eight pages each, entitled "Facts for the People," intended for the coming campaign. It is filled with excellent articles on the currency, and can be had at 50 cents per hundred copies, just the cost. Orders will be supplied, by addressing the "Democratic Publishing Committee," Columbus, Ohio.

TAX BILL.—On the 26th inst., the House of Representatives passed the new Tax Bill. It had previously passed the Senate, but as there were a multitude of amendments passed in the House, they must yet receive the sanction of the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Belpre and Columbus railroad has been postponed till the first Monday of December next.

### LEGISLATIVE.

From the Ohio Statesman and Ohio Press, we give, below the doings of the House of Representatives on the TAX BILL which heretofore passed the Senate. These proceedings are somewhat lengthy, but to the people of this county, they are of more interest than any other subject before the Legislature. Our readers will perceive, that this is a "bill for levying taxes upon all property in this State, according to its true value." Well, if all property, under this law, is taxed, we guess we shall have to kill that old hen of ours, especially if she be taxed at her true value, because she raises so many chickens (four and five broods a year,) that our taxes would be very burdensome.

### THE TAX BILL.

HOUSE, Feb. 17.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon the order of the day.—Mr. Stanley in the chair, and proceeded to consider, by sections, the bill for levying taxes upon all property in this State, according to its true value.

Mr. Drake moved to amend by including, as money, liable to taxation, deposits, &c., held in trusts, in any charter; which was agreed to.

Mr. Cowen moved to exempt accounts for goods sold, or services performed.

Mr. Cowen remarked, that great inconvenience had been experienced in making up duplicates under the law of last winter, in consequence of the principle he wished now to discard. It was subjecting the tax payer to great difficulties.

Mr. Drake opposed the motion. The adoption of the amendment would exclude a heavy amount from the tax duplicate, which ought, in justice, to be taxed; the sales of goods amounted to a heavy sum, and no good reason existed for exempting accounts thus contracted. They were as valuable and valuable as many other subjects of taxation.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Ball moved to amend, by exempting one cow, eight sheep, and five hogs, unconditionally.

Mr. Drake said, it should be borne in mind, that this was a bill to tax all property according to its true value. The amendment of the gentleman from Muskingum (Mr. Ball) would cut off three millions of property at one fell swoop.

Mr. Ball supported his amendment, which he contended was based on a just principle.

Mr. Cowen did not look upon the amendment as of great importance either way. The provision of exemption, until a man shall have one hundred dollars, he regarded as sufficiently liberal. Individually, it was quite unimportant; collectively, it was a matter of great importance.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Drake moved to amend the 14th section, which exempts one cow, eight sheep, and four hogs, if the owner have no other property amounting to one hundred dollars subject to taxation, by striking out the words "amounting to one hundred dollars."

Mr. Ball thought the provision, as it stood at present, was unjust. For example: if he happened to be an unlucky as to be worth just one hundred dollars, he would have to be taxed, while his neighbor, who happened to be worth ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents, would go free.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Cutler moved to exempt books in family use, not exceeding twenty-five dollars in value; which was lost.

Mr. Tipton moved to exempt the books of Physicians and Attorneys, not exceeding in value.

Mr. Dial was decidedly opposed to the amendment. It was an unjust discrimination in favor of wealth.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Willford moved to exempt from taxation, all persons not in possession of property to the value of one hundred dollars; which was lost.

Mr. Drake moved to include books in the household furniture (\$100 in the aggregate), exempt from taxation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Williams, of Coshocton, moved to include jewelry in the articles subject to taxation.

Mr. Ball thought it hardly expedient, to hunt up ladies' finger rings for taxation.

Mr. Dial had no particular objection to subjecting those articles to taxation, but the measure would provoke the hostility of the ladies. He thought if the gentleman from Coshocton desired to be popular with the ladies, he had better withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Williams disclaimed all intention of fishing for popularity. This law proposes to tax pin-back watches, and he could see no good reason why jewelry should not also be included.

Mr. Finn said if every thing was to be taxed, animate and inanimate, he did not see why jewelry should be especially exempted. It was an article not of use, but of ornament. Let those who go in for the ornamental, pay for it.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Richey moved to amend by exempting twenty-five sheep, and eight hogs, which was lost.

Mr. Knapp moved to exempt printing presses, type and materials used in printing, which was lost.

Mr. Finn moved to amend section 8, by striking out the requirement that all statements of property subject to taxation, shall on the demand of the assessor, be certified by oath.

After a protracted discussion, the question was taken on said amendment, and lost.

### THE TAX BILL.

HOUSE, Feb. 18.—Mr. Ball moved to amend section 9, by striking out the words "two," where it refers to the age of horses liable to taxation, and inserting "three," which was lost.

Mr. Ball moved to amend by making cattle of two years subject to taxation, instead of a year and a half; which was carried.

Mr. Ball moved to amend by taxing hogs over three months old, instead of six months; which was lost.

Mr. Reemelin offered an amendment, that all banking companies should be taxed for the actual amount of their capital stock in cash. Lost.

Mr. Olds moved to strike out the clause exempting bankers from being taxed on their capital. Lost.

Mr. Cowen offered an amendment exempting from taxation all Railroad, Turnpike and Bridge Companies, and Slackwater Navigation Companies, the net profits of which shall not exceed four per centum on their capital.

Mr. Higgins moved an amendment to the amendment, extending the same provision to all other business. Lost.

### THE TAX BILL.

HOUSE, Feb. 19.—Mr. Olds moved to amend so that all banking institutions should pay taxes on the whole amount of their capital stock at its actual cash valuation. Lost.

Mr. Olds moved to amend that no farmer or laborer should pay a higher amount of taxation in proportion to their capital, than the banking institutions. Lost.

Mr. Reemelin moved so to amend that real estate should only be valued when listed for taxation as in a state of nature aside of all subsequent improvements; regarding only natural advantages, fertility of soil, and its location in regard to increase of public improvement.

Mr. Finn moved to amend so that real property should be listed at its cash valuation, instead of its value on credit sale, which was carried.